Nippon Times

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Korean Mob Stages 'Sit-Down' Protest At Justice Ministry

3,000 Shouting Demonstrators Demand Release of Political Prisoners

About 3,000 Korean demonstrators demanding the immediate release of political prisoners including Koreans created a near-riot in the heart of down-town Tokyo on Monday in a stormy program which began at the rally held at the Hibiya Public Hall and followed by a march to MacArthur's Headquarters, a shouting demonstration in front of the Justice Ministry, and rounded out by a "sit-down" performance.

The demonstration which at its highest pitch necessitated the vigilance of about 50 MP's and 30 Japanese police was dispersed finally at 8 p.m. when it was learned that instructions were forthcoming from Allied Headquarters.

On Monday afternoon, about 3,000 Koreans who had attended the rally of the Korean residents in Japan held at the Hibiya Public Hall marched to the Allied Occupation Forces Headquarters to express thanks for the Allied forces. About 1,500 of the demonstrators then proceeded to the Justice Ministry and shouted demand for the release of all political criminals.

A delegate of about a dozen representatives saw Justice Vice-Minister Sakano and submitted a demand that Koreans and Japanese held in custody on charges other than for Peace Law offenses as well as all other political prisoners be released immediately from prison. When the Minister refused to make a prompt reply, the Korean representatives planted themselves in the Vice-Minister's room and refused to budge until the demand was answered.

Outside the Ministry building, meanwhile, more than a thousand Koreans also carried on a "sitting-down" demonstration singing a Korean independence song while provincial representatives made fiery speeches.

About 50 MP's at the scene of the demonstration stopped the traffic along the road behind Hibiya Park and encircled the mob while 30 members of the Marunouchi Police Station guarded the interior of the Justice Ministry.

The mob finally dispersed, however, at 8 p.m. after they learned that words were forthcoming from MacArthur's Headquarters.

Discuss Unemployment

The Central Preparatory Committee of the League of Korean Residents in Japan held a mass meeting at Hibiya Public Hall Monday morning for a discussion on the questions of unemployment and disposal of the Korean residents in Japan. It was attended by more than 250 officials of the League's branches and others.

Means to send home Korean residents in Japan, to extend relief to those unemployed and to protect their life and property were discussed at the meeting.

Li Sho-tai, member of the Central Preparatory Committee, made the following statement Monday.

"Most of the Korean residents in Japan lost their jobs on and after August 16. They have practically no money on hand. About 80 per cent of those still remaining in Japan are those who have lost their jobs, and those who have no keen desire to return to Korea because a new Government has been established there.

"The League wishes to make them go home as early as possible, but cannot take any step because of the lack of shipping bottoms. We have filed a request for ships to the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Forces, but it replied that we must report on the actual condition of available ships following an investigation concerning vessels owned by Koreans. We are now carrying out such an investigation. Also, we have made applications for shipping arrangements to the Korean Government. The unemployment question facing the Koreans is also a very serious one. Relief to those with big families will be made from funds obtained by contributions, but as such funds are not sufficient, we desire aid from the Japanese Government. Also, we have asked for aid from the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Forces."

Portuguese Hold Meetings

Domei

NEW YORK, October 15.—Opposition parties are holding meetings throughout Portugal for first time in 20 years, according to a Lisbon report on October 12. These meetings are officially permitted but they are attended by Portuguese secret police. Lifting of the Portuguese censorship was anticipated by many papers which have nearly all come out against Prime Minister Dr. Antonio de Oliviera Salazar.

Romulo Favors Creation Of 3 Asiatic Federations To Avoid Future Battles

Domei

NEW YORK, October 15.—Brigadier General Carlos Romulo, P.I. Resident Commissioner to the United States, in an article appearing in the current issue of Colliers' Weekly magazine favored the establishment of three Asiatic Federations, namely, one for the Chinese, one for all the Indians, and the third for the Malayans, as means of avoiding future bloodshed. He stated that as a Malayan, he believed that was the way to establish a Malayan Federation which would be under the "Commission of Guardians." This would be composed of six Powers—the United States among them—and through the Commission 200,000,000 Malayan-speaking peoples could be tutored in self-government. He added the problem of the Pacific was essentially the problem of the whole world.

Indonesians in Java Fight Dutch Troops

Attempt to Seize Toriritan Airfield; Reinforcements Sent to Defenders

Domei

BATAVIA, October 15.—Fighting took place between the Dutch Army and the Indonesian People's Army, which, since October 13 has been rising in revolt in different parts of Java, near the Toriritan Airfield this afternoon when the native army tried to seize the air base. Further details other than that a relief army of the Dutch had been sent to the spot have not been reported.

A report from The Hague says that a request from the Association of Indonesians in Holland to send a representative to the Dutch East Indies was flatly refused by the Dutch Overseas Colonial Minister.

Willing to Confer

Hubertus J. van Mook, Deputy Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, on his return to Batavia following a conference with Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Southeastern Asia, told the Associated Press on Monday that the Dutch Government was prepared to talk with Dr. I. R. Soekarno, Indonesian revolutionary leader, according to information from Batavia received by Domei via San Francisco.

Van Mook stated, however, that so long as entire Java was in the maelstorm of excitement, the Dutch authorities could not touch the plans for the future of the Indonesians to be laid on the basis of Queen Wilhelmina's declaration of December 6, 1942. This declaration suggested that a round-table conference be held by representatives of the Dutch Empire to study the proposal for the formation of the Netherlands Commonwealth. The conference will be participated in by representatives of the Dutch East Indies, Dutch New Guinea and Curacao who will discuss problems of their own lands with perfect reliance and freedom of activities and on the basis of mutual assistance.

Van Mook continued that the Queen, enlarging on the same declaration had declared that a combination of independence and cooperation would give the Dutch homeland and its overseas territories the power to discharge completely their internal as well as international responsibility. This will destroy racial discrimination, and Government policies will be determined in accordance with the individual citizen's ability and the needs of various native organizations, the Queen had said.

This principle set forth by Queen Wilhelmina, according to the Deputy Governor-General, has been put into force in New Guinea, Morotai, Tarakan and Balik Papan since these areas were liberated. Civil administration has been entrusted to Indonesian governors and they are carrying out the task of reconstruction. He asserted that in these Dutch areas Indonesians and Dutch have cooperated ever since the day of liberation and no disturbance as those witnessed in Java took place.

In Java, Soekarno's government holds executive authority in the hinterland but those who really need salvation remain silent while those willing to cooperate with the are coerced, van Mook asserted. He continued that pamphlets agitating for massacre and torture are being distributed, urging the entire population of Java to resist the Dutch, while thousands of Dutchmen are on the verge of starvation.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Tuesday.

Fair with northerly winds.

French Troops Reach Saigon on Cruiser

Led by General Leclerc; More To Follow; British Still at Grips With Annamese

Domei

SAIGON, October 15.—The French cruiser Gloire carrying the French Second Mechanized Division, arrived here today, according to a Reuter dispatch.

The Division under the direction of General Jacques Leclerc, Commander of the Garrison in French Indo-China, is the first to have arrived in French Indo-China from France.

More French warships with French troops on board are expected to make port at Saigon during the week.

Tranquillity cannot be said to have been prevailing in Saigon since the night of October 13. There occurred some shooting affairs. But they were not serious, and none of them was reported by the French authorities.

Outside Saigon the disturbances continue with fighting in progress between the Annamese Army and the British forces.

On October 14, the British repulsed the Annamese Army when it tried to retake the Saigon flying field. They also frustrated the attempt of the Annamese to cross the Saigon River.

An Indian force, with armored cars, advanced to the northern suburb of Saigon on October 14 and occupied a number of important points. The same force has occupied Cholon in the southwestern suburb of Saigon, where there has been much activity of workers for Annamese independence. There was no Annamese resistance.

There has been a gradual collapse of the resistance of the Annamese Army since the morning of October 15.

AMERICAN AIR ACE MISSING

Japanese Cooperate in Search for Colonel Johnson

Colonel Gerald R. Johnson, 25, of Eugene Oregon, leading Army air ace in the Pacific, has been missing since the night of October 7 on a flight from Iye Island, Okinawa, to Atsugi airdrome.

Major General K. B. Wolfe, acting commander of the Fifth Air Force, in making the announcement, said that the search, hampered by bad weather, was continuing for the 24-victory ace and that Japanese police and civil authorities are cooperating. Hope has not been abandoned, he said.

Missing with Colonel Johnson is Lieutenant James B. Noland of Houston, Texas. Colonel Johnson was pilot and Lieutenant Noland co-pilot of a B-25 from which four other men parachuted to safety in the vicinity of Numazu, approximately 75 miles southwest of Tokyo. The men jumped after Colonel Johnson's fuel supply dwindled to 25 minutes. The plane had circled for three hours over Honshu. His radio compass had failed. The men who bailed out are:

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Underwood, 28, of 2304 8th Avenue, Los Angeles, friend of Colonel Johnson, who is en route home after 40 months of service in the Pacific.

Lieutenant Herbert A. Schaeffler, 29, of 3569 Rochambeau Avenue, Bronx, New York.

Sergeant Patrick V. Chilsen, 25, Merrill, Wisconsin, radio operator on the B-25.

Corporal Ezess F. Fountain, 24, 120 Peach Tree Stret, Dallas, Texas, crew chief.

None of the four men was injured except for minor bruises and abrasions. Sergeant Chilsen landed on an electric power line.

EVATT NAMED DELEGATE

Representing Australia on Far East Advisory Commission

Domei

CANBERRA, October 15.—Australian Minister for External Affairs, Dr. Herbert Evatt has completed his mission in London and is to travel to Washington to represent Australia at the forthcoming Far East Advisory Commission, Australian Prime Minister Joseph B. Chiefley announced on October 12.

The Australian Government's views that the Far East Commission should Develope into a central organization for planning in the Pacific area just as the Foreign Minister's Council is planning an organization in the European area, Prime Minister Chifley added.

The Prime Minister said the mission in London has been completed with the recognition of principle that all active belligerents like Australia should be afforded full participation in settlement at a properly convened conference.

Television Broadcasts Expected to Be Made By The End of This Year

Test television broadcasts are expected to be made by the year end or next spring at the latest as the Board of Communications is giving every encouragement to the Japan Broadcasting Corporation and firms manufacturing television sets. During the test broadcasts, receiving sets will be put up in department stores for the benefit of the public. Preparations are also being made to have regular television broadcasts in a year or two.

Action on Zaibatsu Will Be Taken Soon

Kramer Voices Hope Exports For Food Imports Would Be Shipped Within 60 Days

Colonel Raymond C. Kramer, Chief of the Economic and Scientific Section of the Allied Headquarters, on Monday, told a group of American and other foreign correspondents gathered at the building of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation to "expect action on the Zaibatsu in the near future" by the Allied Headquarters, but he failed to define exactly what comprised the so-called Zaibatsu or what standard exactly will be used to draw a line.

Colonel Kramer also voiced the hope that Japanese exports to pay for the imports of foodstuffs would be shipped within 60 days. Those exports he said will be goods which are in surplus of the requirements for the civilian population such as silk, tea, rubber, leather, and handicraft goods.

Answering freely and informally the questions by the attending newsmen, Colonel Kramer stressed the primary objective of clamping down on the Zaibatsu. He stated that it was the purpose of the Allies to strike home the fact that war is not and must not be profitable. He declared also that what is desired is the dissolution of the Zaibatsu or any other economic organization "so great that it lends itself readily" to a totalitarian setup.

Stating that action may be expected on the Zaibatsu in the near future, Colonel Kramer declared he did not know as yet whether that would be in the form of a directive or not. But at any rate it will be made so that the Japanese will recognize the ultimate aim of the Allies.

Asked to define the Zaibatsu, the Colonel expressed the difficulty of such an assignment. And asked to name some of the outstanding cases, he said he was "studying the structures now."

Touching on the problem of imports and exports upon which the food problem facing the nation revolves, Colonel Kramer sounded an optimistic note, but he declared emphatically that so far he is "not happy" with the figures submitted by the Japanese. He attributed the inaccuracy and discrepancy of the data to the poor statistics system in Japan.

He declared that the food problem revolves around four major crops from which estimates of the future situation may be made. He said his department already had three estimates and expected a fairly clear picture within 60 days.

Asked by one correspondent whether some imports would be made in any case even should resources in Japan fail to pay for the imports, the Colonel said he was pretty sure that such a problem as the correspondent had put would not arise "in weeks." He expressed the hope that the exports would be shipped within 60 days.

As for the general economic program, the Colonel said that it has moved faster than had been anticipated and declared that the initial work is now finished. He promised to lay before the Japanese Government most of the major measures considered before the end of the year.

Colonel Kramer went on to say that he was hopeful that the present Diet will require minimum direction and wished that it would implement the carrying out of the Potsdam provisions without Allied assistance. "We prefer voluntary action," he declared, adding that his headquarters is urging the Japanese Government to take the initative as much as possible.

China To Buy U.S. Surplus

Domei

CHUNGKING, October 15.—The Chinese press reported on October 12 that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had authorized General Chen Cheng, Minister of War, to begin negotiations with the United States authorities for purchase of surplus American material in China needed for reconstruction work.

Special Diet Session Slated November 10

Premier to Outline General Administrative Policy at 5-Day Meeting

The Government decided at the Cabinet Council held Monday to request the Throne to call an extraordinary Diet session on November 10.

Since October 11, when the Cabinet decided to convoke an extraordinary Diet session, independent of the one to be called in the first part of December specially for revising the General Election Law, the Government had been deliberating upon the date of the Diet convocation as well as bills to be submitted to it.

At the extraordinary Diet session to be opened on Nomeber 10, Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara will outline the general administrative policy of his Government and also there will be presented various bills concerning the affairs under the jurisdiction of the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry.

The coming extraordinary Diet session is scheduled to last for five days.

NAZI CHIEFS' TRIAL OPENS

Court in Berlin Opens First Session To Indict Rudolf Hess

Domei

LONDON, October 14—Trial of 24 chiefs of Nazi hierarchy opens in Berlin tomorrow morning.

The four-Powers' War Crimes tribunal will then hold its first public session to receive the 24,000-word indictment of Rudolf Hess, who flew to Scotland in 1941 in hope of persuading the British negotiation of peace with former Reich Air Minister Hermann Goering, and former German Minister of Foreign Affairs, Joachim von Ribbentrop.

However, none of the accused will be represented in court. All of them, except Martin Bormann, former State Minister, will stay in their cell at Nuremberg.

Tomorrow two Soviet films taken at the Auschwiz concentration camp will be shown in court when the trial of Joseph Kramer, "beast of Belsen", is resumed.

Major Cranfield, who is defending Miss Irma Grese, attractive young woman, who is one of the accused in this trial, said he will call her to give her evidence in her own defense this week and that he was confident she will be acquitted. The closing argument of the trial of even Germans accused of killing hundreds or Russian and Polish slave workers at Hadamar Mental Hospital will be made tomorrow morning.

Dutch Fascist leader Anton Adrian Mussert comes up for trial on November 13.

LAVAL SWALLOWS POISON

Attempts to Escape Execution; Doctors Trying to Save Life

Domei

PARIS, October 15.—Pierre Laval, former Premier of the Vichy regime, attempted to escape the firing squad by taking poison in the cell just before his execution today. Prison doctors were working hard to save his life but at the present Laval is hovering beween life and death.

When the magistrate entered Laval's cell at 8:45 a.m. today (Paris time) and told him that he was to be taken out to be executed, Laval, turning his head away for an instant suddenly took a stuffed small glass phial and a second later was rolling on the floor in agony. It is believed that the intervention by the prison doctors will result in the effects of the poison being averted.

Laval was sentenced to death by the French High Court last Tuesday for treason and due to be shot this morning at Fort Chatillon near here and at a 10 a.m. the firing squad troops were standing by for his execution.

GI's Arriving in Nagoya

The initial stationing of Allied troops in the Tokai area is expected to be carried out over a three-day period with the vanguard of the U.S. 25th Division arriving first in Nagoya. Prior to their arrival, Lieutenant General Moran, Commander of Kanko Hotel in Nagoya from Kyoto on October 12. Governor Ryuichi Fukumoto of Aichi Prefecture, together with Mayor Sato of Nagoya, called on Lieutenant General Moran the next morning.

Denmark Ratifies Charter

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 16.—Denmark deposited the instrument of ratification of the United Nations Charter on October 9 and the annexed statute with the State Department. She is the 12th nation to complete the necessary action on the charter.

First U.S. Economic Party To Japan Due to Depart From Washington Soon

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 15.—The United States Government's first economic mission to Japan will leave Washington in a "couple of weeks, UP reported yesterday. The report said that General MacArthur had asked for 15 foreign trade specialists, all civilians who are trade experts in textiles, ceramics, coal, tea, drugs, lumber, chemicals and machine and metal manufactures. UP also said that the White House directives call for "drastic controls" of Japanese merchant marine; which includes "severe limitations" on merchant ship construction, shipping operations and use of fishing areas.

Truman's Envoy Here On Way to Chungking

Obtains Information on Japan's Economy; Confers With Allied Command

Edwin A. Locke, Jr., personal representative of President Truman, is in Tokyo en route to China, where he will carry out a special mission for the President.

Since his arrival on October 13, Mr. Locke and members of his party have conferred with General MacArthur and officers of the Supreme Allied Command in Tokyo on the Japanese economy as it relates to China's economic development.

Extensive information from Japanese sources on Japanese-built industry in Manchuria and eastern China has been made available to Mr. Locke by the Supreme Command.

Upon completion of his talks here, Mr. Locke will continue his journey to Chungking, where he will confer with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on ways in which American industrial experience can best be used to aid China's economy. He expects the information which he is obtaining in Tokyo will be helpful to the Chinese government in putting back into production large industries in Manchuria and other liberated provinces.

Mr. Locke will also arrange for the termination of the work of the American Production Mission established in 1944 to aid China's war effort.

A native of Boston, and former Assistant to the Chairman of the U. S. War Production Board, Mr. Locke was appointed last May as President Truman's personal representative. Subsequently, with the approval of the American government, he accepted appointment as Economic Adviser to the National Government of China. Members of Mr. Locke's mission include General James McManmon, Colonel Harry A. Berk, Albert Z. Carr and Michael Lee.

URGES U.S. PREPAREDNESS

Nimitz Tells Texas Home Folks Strong Seapower Will Keep Peace

Domei

FREDERICKSBURG, October 15.—In an address before thousands in his home state Texas on Saturday, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz declared that the Americans must continue to stay militarily strong and that adequate sea power will keep peace. He said the end of the war in the Pacific does not mean America cannot forget Pearl Harbor.

Admiral Nimitz said: "We must remember it because if we allow ourselves to become militarily weak, the aggressor nation will take advantage of our weakness". He asserted that without seapower, America's victory in the Pacific would not have been possible: it severed Japan from her outside sources of supply while making it possible for America to capture bases from which bombers could strike Japanese home islands.

He declared: "I hope and pray that in years to come we will always be in the position to exercise that seapower when it is needed and where it is needed and strengthen it sufficiently to guarantee the nation's safety. We will not have kept faith with those who gave their lives in this if we fail to take all necessary steps to prevent future acts of aggression against us."

Poland Decorates Chennault

Domei

WASHNGTON, October 15.—Major General Claire Chennault, former Commander of the U.S. 14th Air Force in China, has been made a Chevalier of the Order of Polinia Restituta, received by a decree of the President of Poland. He said that he accepted the award "because it comes from a people who sacrificed so much both in this war and generally in the past to preserve freedom."

Japan's War Forces Now Non-Existent, MacArthur Declares

Demobilization of 7 Million Men Is Made Frictionless; No Bloodshed

General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, in a world-wide broadcast from Tokyo at 8 a.m. Tuesday said that the Japanese armed forces numbering approximately 7,000,000 men are "completely demobilized" and emphasized that this task was accomplished without a shot fired and without a drop of Allied blood shed.

The General declared he knew of no demobilization in history that has been "accomplished so rapidly or so frictionless." He said he knew of no similar case "either in war or in peace, by our own or by any other country."

He went on to say that the surrender has been complete and that Japan no longer reckons as a world power either large or small. The former Japanese military "have passed to survility and fear," he said.

The Supreme Commander paid tribute to the magnificent conduct of the American troops during the campaigns and after the surrender. And he claimed that the victory "was a triumph for the concept of the complete integration of the three dimensions of war, ground, sea, and air."

General MacArthur's radio address to the people of the United States was rebroadcast to the occupation forces in Japan and Korea, at 12:45 p.m. the same day, over the Armed Forces Radio Network.

Radio Address

The following is the complete text of his radio address:

"Today the Japanese Armed Forces throughout Japan completed their demobilization and ceased to exist as such. These forces are now completely abolished. I know of no demobilization in history, either in war or in peace, by our own or by any other country, that has been accomplished so rapidly or so frictionlessly. Everything military, naval or air is forbidden to Japan. This ends its military might and its military influence in International affairs. It no longer reckons as a world power either large or small. Its path in the future, if it is to survive, must be confined to the ways of peace.

Not a Drop Shed

"Approximately 7,000,000 armed men, including those in the outlying theaters, have laid down their weapons. In the accomplishment of the extraordinarily difficult and dangerous surrender in Japan, unique in the annals of history, not a shot was necessary, not a drop of Allied blood was shed. The vindication of the great decision of Potsdam is complete.

"Nothing could exceed the abjectness, the humiliation and the finality of this surrender. It is not only physically thorough, but has been equally destructive on Japanese spirit. Iron swagger and arogance, the former Japanese milirogance, the former Japanese military have passed the survility and fear. They are thoroughly beaten and cowed and tremble before the terrible retribution the surrender terms impose upon their country in punishment for its great sins.

"Again I wish to pay tributs to the magnificient conduct of our troops. With few exceptions, the could well be taken as a model for all time as a conquering army. No historian in later years when passions cool, can arraign their conduct. They could so easily—and understandably—have emulated the ruthlessness which their enemy freely practiced when conditions were reversed—but their perfect balance between their implacable firmness of duty on the one hand and resolute restraint from cruelness and brutalities on the other, has taught a lesson to the Japanese civil population that is startling in its impact. Nothing has so tended to impress Japanese thought—not even the catasrophic fact of military defeat itself. They have for the first time seen the free man's way of life in actual action and it has stunned them into new thoughts and new ideas. The revolution, or more properly speaking, the evolution, which will rastore the dignity and freedom of the common man, has begun. It will take much time and require great patience, but if world public opinion will permit of these two essential factors—mankind will be repaid. Herein lies the way to true and final peace.

Complete Collapse

"The Japanese army, contrary to some concepts that have been advanced, was thoroughly defeated before the surrender. The strategic maneuvering of the Allies had so scattered and divided it, their thrusts

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

12 Points Are Bared In Chiang-Mao Talks

Number of Conclusions Reportedly Reached; Talks To Be Continued

A 12-point summary of the recent talks between Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of the Chinese Government on the one hand, and Mr. Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, on the other, was released through the Chungking radio by the International Department of the Ministry of Information on October 12.

The broadcast said that a number of conclusions were reached and that their talks will continue "on the basis of mutual trust and mutual concessions to seek a successful solution of the issues still outstanding."

After the termination of the war, Generalissimo Chiang invited Chairman Mao of the Chinese Communists to come to Chungking. Mr. Mao arrived in Chungking on August 28 and since then he and the Generalissimo have held a series of talks.

A summary of the conversations involving 12 principle points is as follows:

12-Point Summary

(1) The basic policy on questions of national reconstruction. Peace, democracy, prosperity and unity should form the basis of the nation's concerted efforts, under the leadership of President Chiang.

(2) On Political Democratization. It was agreed that there should be a period of political education and that a constitutional government will be set up.

(3) The National Council. Three proposals were advanced by the Chinese Communist Party, reelection of all delegates to the National Assembly, postponement of the date of convocation, and the revision of the Assembly's organ and election laws. The Government representative maintained that the election of the delegates for the National Assembly is valid, but that the number of delegates would be reasonably increased, and that the increase should be legalized. The Government representatives reminded the Communists that the draft constitution had already been submitted to the public for study and that suggestions for its revision are invited. No agreement was reached on those points, but the Communist representatives explained that that would not rupture national unity by those differences. Both parties agreed that the points concerned shall be brought before the proposed Political Council.

(4) On the People's Freedom. It was agreed that the Government should guarantee the freedoms of person, religion, speech, publication and assembly—the rights enjoyed by peoples in all democratic nations in normal times. Existing laws and decrees should be either abolished or revised in accordance with these principles.

(5) On the Legality of Political Parties. The Chinese Communists proposed that the Government should recognize the equality and legal status of the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party, as well as that of all other parties. The Government stated that the attitude of a constitutional government is that all parties are equal before the law, and that this fact will be given immediate recognition.

(6) On the Special Service Agency. Both parties agreed that the government should strictly prohibit all offices other than law courts and police to make arrests

(7) On the Release of Political Prisoners. The Chinese Communists proposed that all political prisoners with the exception of those guilty of treason should be released. The Government representative stated that the government is prepared to do this on its own accord and that the Chinese Communist Party may submit a list of people whom they think should be released.

(8) On Local Self-Government. Both sides agreed that local self-government should be vigorously promoted. General elections should be conducted from the low level upwards. However, the Government expressed its hope that this would not affect the convocation of the National Assembly.

(9) On the Nationalisation of Troops. It was proposed by the Chinese Communists that the Government should accept the principle of national reorganization of the entire Chinese army, decide on the program and different status of recognition, redemarcate the military reserves, and inaugurate a conscription and replenishment system with a view of unifying the military command. Under this program, the Chinese Communists finally expressed their readiness to reduce the troops under their command to 24 divisions or to a minimum of 20 divisions.

The Chinese communists also stated that they would take prompt action to demobilize their anti-Japanese troops now deployed in Kwangtung, Chekiang, Kiangsu, Anwhei, Hunan, Hupeh, Honan (not including north Honan). The Government representative stated that the national troops reorganization program is being carried out under the government's agreement to reorganize the communist-led anti-Japanese troops.

(10) On Local Governments in the Liberated Areas. The Communist representative proposed that the Government should reorganize the popularly elected governments in the liberated areas. The Government representative saidthat after the unconditional surrender of Japan, the term "liberated" areas becomes obsolete, and that the integrity of the administrative authority of the country should be respected. The initial formula advanced by the Communist representative was this: Redemarcate the provincial and administrative areas according to the conditions now obtained in the 18 liberated areas. The Communist Party would submit to the Government a list of officials of the popularly elected government for reappointment. The government replied that the redemarcation of provincial boundaries will involve changes of unusual magnitude, and the question should be very carefully and thoroughly considered, and can not be resolved in a short time.

At the same time the government representative reitered what President Chiang had stated to Mr. Mao Tso Tung: That in the actual unification of the military command and administrative personnel nominated by the Communist Party. The Government would consider retaining the services of those functionaries who have served in the recovered areas during the war on the basis of their ability and records.

Second Formula

Upon this, a second formula was proposed by the Chinese Communist representative, asking the National Government to appoint nominess and members of the provincial governments of the Shansi-Kansu-Ninghsia, border regions, Jehol, Shahar, Hopei, Shantung and Shensi. They further asked that Communist nominess be appointed deputy chairman and members of the provincial governments of Suipuan, Honan, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Hupeh, and Kwangtung, and deputy mayors of the special municipalities of Peiping, Tsingtao, Tientsin, and Shanghai. The Communist representative also requested participation in the administration of the Northeastern provinces.

After lengthy discussions on this, the Communist representatives modified their proposal, by requesting the appointment of their nominees as chairman and members of the provincial governments of the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia border region, Jehol, Chahar, Hopei and Shantung, as deputy chairmen and members of the provincial governments of Shansi and Suiyuan, and as deputy mayors of special municipalities of Peiping, Tientsin and Tsingtao. The Government representative replied that the Communist Party might nominate those members of the Communist Party who possess administrative ability and have rendered commendable services during the war to the Government for appointment, but if the Communist Party should insist upon nominating chairmen, or deputy chairman or members of the provincial government for specific provinces, this would not be sincerely endeavoring to achieve military and administrative integrity.

Third Formula

The Communist representative then said they would withdraw their second suggestion and proposed a third formula. They suggested that a general election be held in the liberated areas under the existing popularly elected governments. Under the supervision of the Political's Consultative Council the Communist Party would welcome members of all other political parties as well as members of various professions to return to their native provinces to participate in their elections. A popular election is to be held in every hsien.

Likewise a popular election is to be held in any province or administrative area in which public functionaries of more than one half hsien have been elected by popular vote. In the interest of administrative integrity names of all provincial chu or hsien officials thus elected should be submitted to the National Government for appointment. The Government representatives replied that this formul is not acceptable and that such a process is not conducive to real administrative integrity, but the government might consider the appointment of popularly elected hsien officials.

Popular election of provincial government functionaries could only be held after the status of the province has been definitely defined, following the promulgation of the constitution. For the time being, only those provincial government officials who have been appointed by the National Government should proceed to take up their posts so that conditions in the recovered areas may be restored to normalcy at the earliest possible moment.

Fourth Formula

At this point, a fourth formula was proposed by the Communist representative that all liberated areas temporarily retain their status quo until the constitution has been adopted and provincial government officials elected. For the time being, an interim arrangement is to be worked out in order to guarantee restoration of peace and order.

Finally the Communist representative suggested that this particular problem be submitted to the Political Consultative Council for discussion and settlement. The government, desirous of the early establishment of adminstrative integrity, so that peaceful reconstruction might not be delayed, hoped that an agreement could soon be worked out in this matter. The Communist representative concurred. Discussions will continue.

(11) On Traitors and Puppet troops. The Communists proposed that traitors be serevely punished and puppet troops be disbanded. The Government reply was: In principle there was no question, but traitors should be dealt according to due process of law and disbandment of puppet troops should be carried out in such a manner that peace and order in the areas concerned would not be disturbed.

(12) On accepting the surrender of the Japanese Army. The communist representatives asked that the Communist troops be allowed to participate in the task of accepting the surrender of Japanese troops and that the areas of surrender should be redefined. The Government representative answered that the participation of the Communist Party in accepting the surrender of Japanese troops could be considered after the troops of the Communist party accepted its orders of the National Government.

Lower House Passes Bill Allowing Asiatic Indians To Become U.S. Citizens

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 15.—The House of Representatives on October 11 passed and sent to the Senate a legislation permitting Asiatic Indians to become naturalized United States citizens. The legislation sets up a quota system which would permit an estimated 100 persons of East Indian descent to migrate to the United States annually. It would allow an estimated 4,000 Indians already in America to become citizens if they can qualify under the existing citizenship laws.

Debacle at Midway Told by War Scribe

Disastrous Defeat Suffered by Japanese Navy Described in Detail

The truth about the battle off Midway is bared by Takeo Shinmyo, correspondent of the Mainichi, and former member of the Military Press Corps, in his paper. Describing how the Navy decided to attack Midway Island and how the attack actually carried out on the island ended disastrously, with the main units of Japan's mobile force sent to the bottom of the sea, he declared that strict censorship had hitherto prevented him from saying anything true about the Midway campaign.

The Shinmyo article follows:

From the very beginning of the War of Greater East Asia it was said that the outcome of it would decide the rise or fall of Japan. But at the time of the commencement of the war the authorities responsible for the conduct of the war were without definite strategical nor tactical plans.

The Battles of Hawaii and Malay, at the beginning of the war, brought a reply, a revolutionary one, to the long pending question of the battleship versus the plane. The results of the battles opened the eyes of the entire world to the superlative importance of the plane.

Since the very day of Pearl Harbor the United States brought the enormous industrial power at its command into play to increase its fighting power. She turned all peace industries into munitions undertakings. She set out to plan production on a large scale of arms, centering on planes.

As to Japan, she failed to awaken to the situation which had developoped. The Navy adhered doggedly to the traditions and customs which had existed since the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars, and the higher navy positions had been for a long time occupied by graduates of the gunnery course of the Naval Academy.

Naturally many students of the Naval Academy who were not very proficient at school got admitted to the aviation course when it was first established in the school, partly in protest against the dominating group of officers in the Navy which saw to it that only men graduating from the Academy with honors had promotion, and partly because as airmen they could hope to be promoted quickly.

So it was that at the time of the outbreak of the war the leaders of the Navy had a poor opinion of the instruction in aviation given at the Academy. The leaders of the Navy showed no signs of awakening to the buzzing of planes off Hawaii and Malay that roused the entire world. It was left to Midway to end all hopes of the Navy.

On June 5, 1942, only six months after the outbreak of hostilities, Japan suffered a crushing defeat at Midway. The plan to land troops on Midway miscarried. All four aircraft carriers, the Akagi, Kaga, Soryu, and Hiryu, much valued by the Navy, which took part in operations against the island, were sent to the bottom, in addition to the Mikuma and one other cruiser. The Warships Tama and Mogami were damaged, the first rather badly. In short, the Navy was dealt a severe blow in that battle.

The Akagi was formerly a battle cruiser of 41,200 tons, and the Kaga a battleship of 40,000 tons, both of which had been built as part of the eight-eight squadron planned by the Navy in the early years of Taisho at the time of the Washington Conference. In order to save them, which the conference had decided should be scrapped, they were converted into aircraft carriers, each with a declared tonnage of 26,900 tons. These two aircraft carriers, together with the Soryu and Hiryu, each with a declared tonnage of 10,500, had long been familiar to the Japanese.

How great a loss the sinking of these four aircraft carriers and the group of superior cruisers at the Battle Off Midway was to the Navy will be seen from the fact that these vessels, having in mind the tonnage the Navy had been allowed to hold under the decisions of the Washington conference, had been intended to play a decisive role in the Pacific war. How to replace these main units of Japan's mobile force became at once an urgent problem.

Now it looked as though it were hopeless for Japan to match on short order every naval and every merchant vessel built by the United States. But this was not the whole difficulty. Japan had yet to be up and doing to match the productive capacity of the United States which had roused herself on the very day of Pearl Harbor.

The Battle Off Midway destroyed at once the naval balance between Japan and the United States which had been restored as a result of the surprise attack upon Pearl Harbor. Japan found herself in an inferior position in relation to America. Her prospects of a successful war had diminished to such an extent that she was likened in many minds to a traveler who has yet to walk a long way when night has come.

From then on the very mention of Midway brought tears of blood to officers and men of the Navy. From the time of Midway it became absolutely impossible for Japan to push operations in the Pacific with any success. It was bound to go on the defensive and remain there.

Then there came the retreat from Guadalcanal Island in February 1943. That setback led at once to a situation where it was evident Japan was fighting an unsuccessful war. The battles off the Gilberts and the Marshalls lasting from November 1943 till January 1944, as decisive battles of the Pacific war doomed Japan. The circumstances of the operations Japan carried on since the Gilberts and the Marshalls during which she had to retreat to Saipan, then to the Philippines, then to the Okinawa, and finally to the Japanese mainland, are explainable only by the profound differences that existed between the strategic plans of the Army and the Navy.

There was a realization on the part of the authorities responsible for the conduct of the war that it was hopeless to conduct a successful Pacific war with the Gilberts and the Marshalls penetrated by the enemy. But the war was pushed in face of all difficulties by the forces which eventually led the country to defeat. To state this is more than enough to show how the forces which had no idea of how to conduct operations in the Pacific, went out of the way to take the responsibility of directing the war effort.

(To Be Continued)

Japan's War Forces Now Non-Existent, MacArthur Declares

(Continued From Page 1)

had so immobilized, disintegrated and split its units, its supply and transportation lines were so utterly destroyed, its equipment was so exhausted, its morale so shattered, that its early surrender became inevitable. Bastion after bastion, considered by it as impregnable and barring our way, had been bypassed and rendered impotent and useless, while our tactical penetrations and envelopments resulted in piece-meal destruction of many isolated fragments. It was weak everywhere, forced to fight where it stood, unable to render mutual support between its parts and presented a picture of collapse that was complete and absolute. The basic cause of the surrender is not to be attributed to an arbitrary decision of authority. It was inevitable because of the strategic and tactical circumstances forced upon it. The situation had become hopeless. It was merely a question of 'when' with our troops poised for final invasion. This invasion would have been annihilating but might well have cost hundreds of thousands of American lives.

"The victory was a triumph for the concept of the complete integration of the three dimensions of war, ground, sea, and air. By a thorough use of each arm in conjunction with the corresponding utilization of the other two, the enemy was reduced to a condition of helplessness. By largely avoiding methods involving a separate use of the services and by avoiding methods of frontal assault as far as possible, our combined power forced collapse with relative light loss probably unparalleled in any campaigns in history. This latter fact indeed was the most inspiring and significant feature, the unprecedented saving in American life. It is for this we have to say truly—thank God. Never was there a more intensive application of the principle of the strategic-tactical employment of limited forces as compared with the accumulation of overwhelming forces.

Yamashita Complains

"Illustrating this concept, General Yamashita recently stated in an interview in Manila, explaining reasons for his defeat, that 'diversity of Japanese command resulted in complete lack of cooperation and coordination between the services.' He complained: 'that he was not in supreme command, that the air forces were run by Field Marshal Terauchi at Saigon and the fleet run directly from Tokyo,' that he 'only knew of the intended Naval strike at Leyte Gulf five days before it got under way' and professed 'ignorance of its details.'

"The great lesson for the future is that success in the Art of War depends upon a complete integration of the services. In unity will lie military strength. We cannot win with only backs and ends, and no line, however strong, can go alone. Victory will rest with the team."

Argentine Situation Reported as Normal

Police Continue to Patrol Streets After Bloodshed; Cabinet Not Formed Yet

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 15.—INS correspondent Percy Forster on October 13 reported that Buenos Aires was beginning to return slowly to normalcy after last night's bloody rioting. He said the police continued to patrol the streets and President Edelmire Farrell still was unable to form a cabinet.

The correspondent declared it was impossible for compute the number of persons killed and wounded in the street fighting which resulted from demonstrations demanding the acceptance of President Farrell's resignation and transfer of his governmental powers to the Supreme Court because most of those hit by bullets were treated by private doctors.

Early reports estimated three were killed and 100 injured in a clash between thousands of civilians and police armed with machine guns and tear-gas grenades.

"During the night, the great city of Buenos Aires looked like a city under the control of an invading army. Armed vigilantes, mounted police carrying carbines and armed trucks patrolled all the streets. "He stated, adding that the Government arbitrarily refused to allowed newspapers to print anything about the whole affair.

W. W. Copeland of the United Press said Casa Rosan, Argentina's "White House," was barred to newspapermen as were the police headquarters.

Meanwhile, the political situation remained confused and the correspondents reported that President Farrell was trying unsuccessfully to form a Cabinet.

Mr. Forster said that Admiral Hector Vernengo Lima and General Eduardo Avalos, named respectively Navy and War Ministers, were the first appointments made to the new Cabinet with the understanding that the six remaining portfolios were to go to prominent civilians. Mr. Forster reported however, that President Farrell had been unable early on October 13 to find any civilians willing to accept posts in such a Cabinet.

Mr. Copeland said the newspaper La Nacion quoted General Avalos as saying he hoped to announce the names of other new Cabinet members on October 13.

Discuss Palestine Issue

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 15.—The ministers of three leading Pan-Arab states called upon James Byrnes, Secretary of State, on October 11 to present a memorandum of views of their Governments on the Palestine situation. The callers were the Egyptian Minister to Washington, the Iraqi Minister and the Syrian Minister.

Allied Directives

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

October 13

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
Through—Central Liaison Office, Tokyo
Subject —Petroleum refineries

1. Refining of petroleum will be confined to plants in the crude oil production areas and such other plants that may be necessary to process all available crude oil now in storage outside the crude producing areas.

2. All plants and equipment in the crude producing areas will be repaired and maintained in operable condition with capacities sufficient to process the Japanese crude production.

3. All plants and equipment necessary to process crude oil now in storage outside the crude producing areas may be placed in operation until these crude stocks are exhausted.

4. All material and equipment necessary to rehabilitate and maintain the necessary plants, under items 2 and 3 may be recovered from damaged and inoperable plants or other local sources. Imported materials will not be requested for this purpose.

5. You will submit to this Headquarters on or before 1 November, 1945, the following:

a. A list of refineries under items 2 and 3 indicating locations, capacities and quality and quantity of products manufactured.

b. A report on refineries under item 3, on the amount and kind of stocks now on hand with estimated period of operation until stocks are exhausted.

6. Acknowledgment of receipt of this memorandum is requested.

For the Supreme Commander,
H. W. Allen
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

October 11

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
Through—Central Liaison Office, Tokyo
Subject —Continuation of Ionosphere Measurements and Associated Research in Japan

1. It is desired that systematic observation of the ionosphere over Japan, and associated research on the propagation of radio waves be continued.

2. A preliminary survey of the status of this work at the termination of the war has been made, and the following list of actions and reforms has been prepared for initial execution:

a. The existing "Physical Institute on Radio Waves" (Dempa-butsuri Kenkyujo) under the Department of Education (located at Tanegawa, Kaminoge-cho, Setagaya, Tokyo) should form the core of the postwar non-military organization to conduct the work.

b. Those research facilities, equipments, and necessary personnel of Naval and Military organizations hitherto contributing to the overall wartime program of work on radio wave propagation, should be transferred to the new non-military organization above.

c. Additional laboratory space should be made available, presumably from military sources, to compensate not only for that space lost as a result of the fire but also to provide for any net increase in size of the final organization which results from consolidation.

d. Hourly virtual height versus frequency measurements (p'f measurements) should commence again in the Tokyo area at the earliest possible date. This work should conform to the internationally adopted procedures for making and interpreting ionospheric observations now in general use among the Allied Powers.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

October 10

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
Through—Central Liaison Office, Tokyo
Subject —Finance Ministry Request to Relax Salary Controls

1. This communication is in reply to a letter from the Finance Ministry, dated October 6, 1945, requesting authorization to exempt certain companies from salary regulation under 'The Company Intendance Control Decree."

2. Reference is made to paragraph 2 (a) of Directive No. 3 to the Imperial Japanese Government. The request referred to in paragraph 1 above is not favorably considered for the following reasons:

a. Relaxation of controls would stimulate inflationary trends and would permit uncontrolled distribution of any accumulated dividends or profits.

b. Requirement for compliance by certain companies and not others appears to be inaquitable.

For the Supreme Commander,
H. W. Allen
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

United Nations Hold Food Meet in Quebec

30 Nations Including U.S. to Discuss Giving Aid to 'Poor' Countries

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 13.—The American delegation will leave here for Quebec tomorrow to attend the first conference of the United Nations' Food and Agricultural Organization which begins on Tuesday.

The delegation is headed by Secretary of State William L. Clayton acting as Deputy United States delegate and Howard R. Tolley, American representatives on the Interim Commission, as alternate.

The group includes four congressional advisers; namely Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma, Chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee; Senator Raymond E. Willis of Indiana; Agriculture Committee member; Representative J. W. Flanagan Jr. of Virginia, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee; and Representative Clifford R. Hope of Kansas, ranking minority member of the House Agriculture Committee.

The delegation also included experts in the Department of Agriculture of the American Farm Bureau Federation, James B. Patton, President of the National Farmers' Union, and representatives of agricultural colleges and the United States Public Health Service.

Representatives of 30 other nations will assemble in Quebec for a conference of FAO, first permanent United Nations' organization to be set up.

The groundwork for the FAO was laid at Hot Springs, Virginia. Forty-three arrangements for the first conference were made by the Interim Commission with the purpose of focussing immediate attention on services that will give prompt aid to countries in which food shortages are acute and nutrition standards far below normal.

The commission services are to aid "the less developed countries in increasing production of fruits and vegetables and by introduction of better hand tools and simple machinery as well as by increased use of fertilizer."

The commission has also proposed the assembling of statistical data on food production, marketing and consumption, establishment of current reporting service, creation of world census of agriculture, forestre and disheries by 1950, and provision for exchange of scientifis progress in agriculture.

Russia has not answered the conference invitation. Argentina, although not a FAO member, will send observers.

Color Television in U.S.

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 15.—At the Federal Communication Commission on a hearing to consider rules and regulations for commercial television broadcasting, Peter Goldmark, television engineer for Columbia Broadcasting System, announced that the manufacture of receiving and transmission equipment for color television is already underway.

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Books Banned in War Set for Publication

Include Works by Kawai of Teidai, Tsuda of Waseda And Tatsuzo Ishikawa

With the abolition of the Press Law, General Mobilization Law and other regulations pertaining to publication, a number of books banned during the war will be published again, according to the Tokyo Shimbun.

Notable among them are the books by the late Dr. Eijiro Kawai, professor of Political Economy at Tokyo Imperial University, Dr. Sokichi Tsuda, professor at Waseda University and an authority of ancient Japanese history, and "Surviving Soldiers" by Tatsuzo Ishikawa, a book banned for depicting in part the atrocities committed by Japanese soldiers following the fall of Nanking.

Publications banned in accordance with these laws number well over several thousand. Books banned for "disturbing peace and order" or "being prejudicial to public morals" include "The History of the Mythological Age," "A Study of Kojiki and Nihon Shoki" and "Thoughts and Society of Ancient Japan" by Dr. Tsuda.

Publications concerning munitions plants and the production of aluminum and other war materials will naturally be made public, incidental to the abolition of the General Mobilization Law.

Although the Publication Law is still in force and censorship on books and magazines will be continued, the Tokyo Shimbun believes that some of the provisions of the same law will inevitably be abolished or eased, making the publication of books and periodicals on thoughts and ideologies much freer than before.

Article XIX of the Publication Law authorizes the Home Minister "to prohibit the sale, and confiscate the draft of books and other publications, the contents of which are deemed injurious to peace and order or prejudicial to public morals."

TO ASSURE LABOR SUPPLY

Welfare Ministry Acts to Meet Demands of Allied Authorities

The Welfare Ministry Monday promulgated regulations concerning the supply of labor required by concerns engaged in stevedoring, shipbuilding, repair work and so forth to meet the demands of the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Forces. The urgent measures were referred to and approved at a Cabinet meeting held Friday after an explanation made by Welfare Minister Hitoshi Ashida.

Salient points of the measures follow:

1. Prefectural Governors, when deemed necessary are authorized to order those engaged in designated professions or those who had been engaged in designated professions (those who gave up their professions within the past three years) to report to the chief of the Labor Mobilization Office.

2. Prefectural Governors, when it is found necessary to replenish labor quickly and accurately, are authorized to take the following measures:

a) To conduct mobilization systematically.

b) To name the assignment for designated bodies.

c) To issue instructions concerning labor service of chiefs of designated bodies.

3. Persons who are ordered to engage in labor service shall receive a certificate of order for service. Persons who receive this certificate shall engage in work in accordance with the instructions thereon.

4. Prefectural Governors, when deemed necessary, are authorized to give orders to owners of enterprises employing chiefs of designated bodies or laborers who have labor service certificates concerning employment, wages and other related matters.

4 Types of Houses Set

Applications for the building of small structures consisting of two rooms—six tsubo (one tsubo is six feet square and three tsubo—a dirt floor, three tsubo wide, to be used as shops, are being accepted by the headquarters for the rehabilitation of war devastated areas. The same headquarters has also been sponsoring the construction of small houses, including the A-type, 11.75 tsubo consisting of three rooms of six mats, three mats and four and a half mats with kitchen and entrance, the B-type, 10 tsubo with two rooms of six mats and four and a half mats, the C-type, 8.75 tsubo and the D-type, 14.75 tsubo consisting of three rooms, two with six mats and another with four and a half mats.

Obituary

Funeral services and a memorial gymnastics and musical concert were held in the auditorium of the Tamagawa Gakuen for the late Yurio Saito, proponent of the [illegible] gymnastics and initiator of the navy and railway gymnastics and member of the OD Society, from 10 a.m. Sunday by the society. Dr. Izutaro Suehiro was chairman of the funeral committee. Mr. Saito was killed in a raid in the Tsuruga [illegible] on July 14.

Ancient 'Bugaku' Shown

Allied newspapermen were invited to a performance of "Bugaku," ancient dance in pantomime with music, within the Imperial Palace on Monday afternoon. Arriving in two jeeps and an army truck to the music department in the Palace Grounds, they witnessed a program of classical dances.

Oak, Magnolia Trees, Symbols of Amity Between U.S., Nippon, in Limelight Again

The oak and magnolia trees personally planted by General Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, and his wife, who came to Japan in the early part of the Meiji era to give advice to the Emperor Meiji in enacting the Imperial Constitution, have luckily survived the air raids and are now growing high and strong as though symbolzing the friendly relations between the United States and Japan in the old days, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi. Now, just when the revision of the Imperial Constitution is in prospect, the Shitaya-ku Cultural Association, which is to be inaugurated on Octo- 27, has decided to introduce the trees, long-forgotten historic relics, to the occupation forces and build a little teahouse where refreshments will be served to visitors.

General Grant arrived at Nagasaki aboard the Richmond on June 7, 1879 and was welcomed by Imperial messengers. When he arrived at Yokohama on July 3, he was greeted by Deputy Minister Tomomi Iwakura, Minister without Portfolio Prince Hirobumi Ito, Field Marshal Kaoru Inoue and others, all outstanding statesmen of the Meiji era. During his sojurn in Japan he was entertained day and night in such a grand style that he said he had never been accorded such cordial treatment.

On August 25 of the same year, a program of fireworks, sword-dances, horse-back riding and other performances were given at the Ueno park in the presence of the Emperor Meiji. General Grant and his wife were also invited to the function. After the program was over, he planted a sapling of an oak tree and his wife, a magnolia sapling. Later in 1929 a memorial tablet was built beside the trees by the late Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa and Baron Takashi Masuda who were on the committee for welcoming General Grant, representing the Japanese Government.

Socialists Draw Up Party's Principles

Preparatory Committee Is Busy as Inauguration Meeting Set for November 2

The basic principles of the new Socialist Party which is to be formally organized on November 2 were decided upon at the meeting of the Preparatory Committee held at 1 p.m. Monday afternoon at the Kuramae Kogyokan, Shimbashi. It was also formally decided that the new party will be called the Nippon Shakaito or the Social Democratic Party of Japan.

The general principles of the party consist of the following three items.

1. As an organization of the working class of the Japanese people, the party aims at the acquisition of the political liberty of the people and the establishment of a democratic structure.

2. By rejecting capitalism and enforcing socialism, the party intends to attain the stability and advance of the people's livelihood.

3. The party is opposed to all militaristic ideas and actions, and aims at the materialization of permanent peace by the cooperation of all the peoples of the world.

The Preparatory Committee also approved the participation in the committee of Tatsuo Morito, Takeo Ono, Yoshio Morimoto, Kaseki Takeuchi, Shunichi Ono, and Shinkichi Kaino, and thus the entire membership of the committee was increased to 25. The Preparatory Committee will hold several meetings before the coming inauguration mass meeting.

Tatsuo Morito, former assistant professor of Tokyo Imperial University, who joined the Preparatory Committee of the Socialist Democratic Party of Japan, made the following statement Monday.

"For establishing a new Japan after the defeat, I think there is no other way but to unite the working people through the Socialist Democratic Party of Japan in order to carry out various fundamental reforms and develop Japan as a peaceful and cultural nation.

"As to the activity of the party, I wish to give sincere efforts for research, investigation, thought development and propaganda, rather than for the movement for the party organization. In the effort to be made by the Party to gain the people's support, a very important role will be played by research and investigation as well as the enlightenment movement."

1,000 Houses for Kumagaya

The Kumagaya Municipal Office is making preparations to build 1,000 temporary dwellings for citizens who are forced to live in shelters in the face of the approaching cold weather.

Japanese From Truk To Arrive October 19

297 Evacuees From Minami Daitojima Scheduled to Reach Kure Today

Evacuation ships expected very shortly in the homeland are Transport Ships No. 9 and 147. The former is due at Uraga at 9 a.m. October 19 with 405 demobilized fighting men and evacuees from Truk Island. This number includes 245 army men of whom 39 are hospital cases, 113 sailors of whom four need hospitalization, two government officials ahd 45 civilians.

The latter ship is scheduled to reach Kure at 5 p.m. today carrying aboard 227 persons from Minami Daitojima. Twenty-two of the 25 army soldiers included in this number are invalids. The passenger list also includes 241 navy men of whom 12 need hospital care, and 31 civilians attached to the army.

There are still 4,700 men of the army and navy and 1,500 nationals left at Minami Daitojima with enough food for the next six months.

Also, Coast Defense Ships No. 158 with 150 women and children aboard and No. 60 with 202 women and children only from Manila sailed on October 12 and Coast Defense Ship No. 81 carrying 151 women and children from Manila left on October 13 destined for Kure.

Shooting Incident Probed

The crew of the 1,500-ton Tachibana Maru of the Tokyo Bay steamship Company which reached Uraga on October 12 with 699 demobilized men of the army and navy from Wake Island were allowed to land for the first time in many months on October 15.

They had been forbidden debarkation by order of General MacArthur's Headquarters to undergo investigation on the grounds of reports of the shooting to death of American laborers working on the construction of U.S. Army airfields when landing was effected by the Japanese Army on Wake Island during the War of Greater East Asia.

However, through preliminary completion of investigations of the crew with the arrival of Colonel Robinson from the U.S. headquarters and Vice-Admiral Takayanagi of the Japanese Navy on board, permit was granted to crew members to go ashore.

The demobilized army men who came back on the ship numbered 349, and those of the navy 350, besides 110 laborers. The 54 army and navy patients were immediately admitted to army and navy hospitals while the rest of the officers and men were billeted at Kurihama.

Regarding the shooting incident of the American laborers, Transport Commander Captain Deguchi of the Army and Navy First Lieutenant Yamaguchi disclaimed knowledge of any details.

Damaged Salt Fields To Get Financial Aid

Official Checkup Reveals Typhoon Wreaked Greater Damage Than First Thought

The typhoon that hit the Seto Inland Sea area on September 17 caused far greater damage to salt fields than was imagined at the time, according to the Nippon Sangyo Keizai, which expects that subsidy of more than 80 per cent of the money required for restoration work will be given to the operators of the damaged fields.

The estimate of the damage done by the typhoon to the salt fields is based on reports by the groups of investigators sent by the Finance Ministry to the stricken districts to inquire into the extent of damage done by the typhoon to the salt fields there.

The investigators sent to the Osaka and Shikoku areas returned on October 10. Those who went to the Chugoku area have yet to report.

Hyogo Prefecture seems to have suffered most from the typhoon. The report of the investigators who inspected the Osaka area show that damage was done to 80 per cent of the salt fields in the prefecture.

The damage done to the salt fields in the Shikoku area is estimated to have been somewhere between 40 and 50 per cent. Most of the damage was to buildings and equipment.

Unofficial reports from the Chugoku area indicate that the damage done to the salt fields in the area was as heavy as that done to those in the Shikoku area.

The damage done to the salt fields is bound to affect the whole program for the production of salt in the country.

The plan provides for the production of 70,000 tons of salt in the third quarter of the current fiscal year and 50,000 tons in the fourth quarter. It is feared by the authorities concerned that production will decline to 25,000 tons in the third quarter and to 20,000 tons in the fourth quarter.

The authorities of the Finance Ministry have undertaken the restoration of salt fields in areas where there are supplies of materials needed for the work. It is their intention to complete the plan of restoration by March or April next year in time for the next season when the greater part of the salt produced in the year will be made.

It is recalled that the Government paid 80 per cent of the money needed to meet the cost of restoring the salt fields damaged three years ago. It is pointed out that conditions are different from those that prevailed at that time. This consideration suggests the thought to observers that the operators of the salt fields which were damaged by the typhoon of September 17 are entitled to higher rates of aid than were paid to the owners of the fields damaged three years ago. It is hoped by the same observers that any aid will be paid at once.

The Home Ministry and the prefectural governments are expected to cooperate with the Finance Ministry in ensuring there will be an adequate supply of materials needed for the restoration of the damaged salt fields.

Osaka Procurator Resigns

All procurators of the Osaka Public Procurators' Office numbering more than 40, who were connected with the "illegal distribution of sugar," tendered their resignations to Chief Procurator Endo on October 15 but they were rejected, the Mainichi reports. Chief Procurator Edo, it is said has assumed the entire responsibility and sent in his resignation to the Justice Ministry.

Japanese Ship Hits Mine And Sinks Off Katsumoto; 54 Passengers Rescued

The 800-ton Tama Maru of the Kyushu Shipping Company with 300 passengers aboard struck a mine off Katsumoto near Iki Island and sank around 9 p.m. Sunday. The vessel after leaving Hidakatsu of Tsushima Island and calling at Izuhara to pick 300 more passengers was headed for Hakata when the accident occurred. Only 54 persons were rescued. Bare hope is held for the safety of the remaining passengers of over 500.

TRIED FOR FOOD CRIMES

19 Men, Including Naval Officer, Sent to Tokyo Court

On the charge of theft and purchase of unlawfully seized foodstuffs at blackmarket prices, Ichisuke Watabe, Warrant Officer of the Navy, Tomizo Osada, town headman in Fukagawa-ku, Nobeo Shima, chief of the labor section of the Shimizu Company and 16 others were tried at the Tokyo district procurators' office and sent to the Tokyo district court on October 15.

Watabe, who was in charge of the foodstuff supply section of the Navy establishments in Shibaura, carried off 740 bales of unhulled rice, 50 bales of wheat, 98 bales of soy beans, more than 500 boxes of noodles and 50 barrels of miso in conspiracy with some others during the period between August 19 and the early part of September, saying that he was afraid that they might be seized by the occupation forces. Watabe then sold those goods to Osada and Shima for ¥399,400.

Similar cases are now being investigated in the same district, and in the meantime, some 2,000 bales of unhulled rice and other confiscated foodstuffs will be handed over to the Foodstuff Corporation and impartially distributed to the Tokyo residents.

Police Return Swords

Upon orders from the Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, the Metropolitan Police Board on October 15 began returning to citizens the Japanese swords, sabers, rifles, and pistols they have kept for them, the Tokyo Shimbun reports. Economic police of the Police Board in four trucks delivered these arms to their civilian owners. There are said to be 14,000 Japanese swords and sabers and 4,700 rifles and pistols in the area under the jurisdiction of the Police Board waiting to be returned by the police to their owners.

Bay City Shops

Shops will be reopened along Isezaki Street and Miyagawa-cho and at two other places in Yokohama shortly. The shopping section on Isezaki Street will be restored first by the end of the year, according to plans made at a meeting of industrial and economic associations of the prefecture on Monday.

Education Ministry Revising Structure

Board to Be Created to Introduce Civics in School Curriculums

The Education Ministry on Monday announced revisions in its organization as approved at a Cabinet meeting held on Friday. The aim of the revisions is to speed up the positive execution of educational administration.

Salient points of the revisions follow:

1. **The School Education Board is to be created through the merger of the Professional Education Bureau and National Education Bureau with the aim to unify the routine work of school education.**

2. **The Social Education Board is to be created to meet the necessity for spreading Democracy among the people.**

3. In compliance with the need to make fundamental revisions in textbooks, the Textbook Bureau is to be created.

4. The Education Board which had been engaged in the guidance of education during the war is to be abolished.

5. The Education Research Institute is to be created to inject the educational concept of constructing a cultural and peaceful Japan into teachers.

6. The Education Training Institute, Recital Research Institute. Science Promotion Investigation Commission and other institutes, the mission of which have become inconsistent with the new situation, will be abolished.

It is noteworthy that the revisions have been carried out with the aim to divide the foundation of educational administration into school education ad social education to clearly define the management of routine work. The Education Board, as a result of the revisions, will exercise unified control over the educational administration of all schools throughout the country.

Significant also is the creation of the Social Education Board with a view to meet the demand of the times for strengthening civic education, for which General MacArthur's Headquarters has shown interest The Board it is understood will not only introduce civic education in school curriculums but is expected to start activities to educate the general public For facilitating its activities, the Board reportedly intends to utilize newspapers, the radio, moving pictures, drama, lecture meetings, publications and others.

The Textbook Board expects to be engaged in revising the contents of textbooks as the initial task and simultaneously intends to re-examine the policy of using state textbooks in national schools. For schools higher than middle schools, the policy of using authorised textbooks will be adopted.

Yoyogi Grounds As Airfield

General MacArthur has ordered the Japanese to convert Yoyogi parade grounds into an airfield for Allied planes, said Domei on October 12. The Japanese were ordered to start the project immediately repairing roads, filling in rice paddies and the ground for Allied occupancy. The United States 1st Cavalry used these grounds during the early days of Tokyo occupation as camp site.

Sweet Potatoes From Chiba

Chiba Prefecture on Monday started sending 5,000,000 kan of sweet potatoes which had been immersed by the recent heavy rainfall to the metropolis. They will be distributed in place of the regular rice ration. To speed up delivery the Metropolitan Police has sent 30 trucks to Chiba to help transport the potatoes from the collection centers to the stations.

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ENGLISH speaking Japanese woman wants a position in a foreign family. Apply Box 71, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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INTERPRETER, Tokyo Foreign Language School graduate with 15 years' experience in teaching Japanese to many European students, good references, seeks employment as interpreter, translator, or teacher. Apply Box 58, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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AMERICAN officer desires to rent house in Tokyo. Foreign style, furnished house preferred. Apply Box 57, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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PIANO, any kind. Apply Box 61, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted. Apply Box 214, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction Wanted

JAPANESE gentleman wishes to learn English conversation, two or three days per week with American gentleman or lady. Please state particulars. Apply Box 63, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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M. OGAWA, optometrist. Eyes tested and glasses fitted. English spoken. Office hour: 9 a.m.—3 p.m. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., Phone (23) 1883.

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Produce or Starve

Reports from the field indicate that the rice crop this year, according to some estimates, will amount to no more than 47,000,000 koku. Compared with the bumper crops of more than 68,000,000 koku which have been attained in some years and with the prewar average of about 63,000,000 koku, this year's crop represents a most alarming situation. Even during the war when the shortage of manpower and fertilizers worked havoc with farm production, the crop never fell to as low a level as now. In fact, the crop this year is the worst since 1909 when there were 20,000,000 fewer mouths to feed than today.

To add to the distress, the production of other foodstuffs is also far below normal this year. The same freakish weather which wrecked the rice crop has damaged almost everything else. The fishing industry is barely getting started again after its almost complete suspension during the last months of the war, and what meager catches have been made so far have not been distributed very widely on account of the present disrupted condition of the transport facilities.

What is to be done if the nation is to be saved from starvation? As usual with our bureaucratic officials who try to run the country from their desks, they are spinning out elaborate paper plans for reclaiming impressive acreages of waste land and for encouraging a movement to send a large part of the present urban population back to the farms. Theoretically it may be possible under these plans for Japan to feed her entire population, if the weather always turns out to be just right, and if there is plenty of fertilizer, and if new techniques of cultivation and new systems of land holding are worked out. But obviously, such plans are not going to make good the pressing shortage which already exists in this year's crop.

The only possible immediate remedy for the emergency situation which now exists is to import food from abroad to tide over until the next harvest season. A more efficient administration of the rationing system and a better handling of the transportation problem will help to the extent of assuring a fairer distribution of what the nation can produce, but they cannot compensate for the absolute shortage which exists. Import of food is the only solution. But before this solution can be resorted to, there are several important conditions which must first be met.

It is obvious that Japan cannot expect charity from other countries. She cannot even expect credit. No one is going to go out of his way to help Japan after what Japan has done in the recent past to make the whole world her enemy. But Japan's former enemies are fair enough. On humanitarian principles, they will not condemn Japan to starve to death. Japan will be permitted to import essential commodities to the extent necessary for her population to maintain a minimum standard of living. But Japan must pay for these imports by exports produced by her own labor, and these exportable goods must be definitely set aside and earmarked for this purpose before the imports in corresponding value can be approved. These specific provisions have been laid down by the Supreme Allied Headquarters in a directive which is as strict as it is fair.

What Japan must do for her own salvation at this time should be crystal clear. She must produce goods for export if she is to import food and other essential commodities. She must also increase her production of both food and other goods for domestic consumption as well, for the imports will be limited to just the amount necessary for a minimum standard of living, and it is certainly desirable to attain more than a bare minimum standard.

Production of goods will not be easy, for Japan's productive facilities are badly damaged, her stocks of materials are pitifully low, her labor has already become dispersed and disorganized, and her financial and managerial organization is in confusion. It will take the most strenuous effort, the most driving energy, the most determined resolution, the most intelligent planning, and the heartiest teamwork among Government and industrialists, financiers and administrators, managers and laborers, to do the job. But with sufficient effort, the job can be done and must be done. Where there's a will, there's a way.

Yet, why is it that there is such exasperatingly little evidence of the necessary effort on the part of such a large proportion of the Japanese people? Why are the factories which should be producing goods for export to pay for food imports still lying idle? Why is reconversion going on so slowly? Why are bombed-wrecked facilities still being left neglected and unrepaired? Why are former factory workers gadding about the streets looking for any fleeting amusement instead of working to save the country?

Time was when the Japanese were famous for their industriousness and patriotism. Today there is little evidence of that industriousness or seriousness of purpose. There is little evidence of patriotism with so many slacking on the job at a time when the salvation of the country requires the maximum productive effort from each individual. Admitted that the disastrous war was a tremendous strain which has left the Japanese people exhausted physically and psychically. Admitted that there are good reasons to be disillusioned and disheartened by the way in which the leaders of the past have fooled and victimized the people and all but wrecked the nation. Admitted that it is natural to become indifferent and irresponsible toward the anti-climactic problems of a defeated peace. Admitted that the breath-taking pace of the present political developments leave little incentive for patient toil.

Still, there is no excuse for willingly sinking deeper into the trough of despair when it is so possible to gain salvation through work. In fact there should be inspiration in the opportunity which has now come to rebuild the nation once and for all on a sound and healthy basis which will eventually bring unprecedented happiness and glory. But even if the moral consideration means nothing, even if the patriotic motive has no appeal, even if future happiness seems not worth striving for, at least the fear of an empty stomach should provide sufficient incentive. The food problem is not something which is in the hands of the farmers alone. To escape starvation in the coming months, the whole nation must work at its productive tasks in every field of endeavor. Produce for export as well as for consumption, or starve. That is the alternative whose inevitability every Japanese must realize.

AVALOS GIVEN MORE POSTS

Argentine War Head Takes Over Finance, Interior Portfolios

Argentine War Minister General Eduardo Avalos has taken over the posts of Ministers of Finance and the Interior while the new Minister of the Navy Admiral Lima is acting concurrently as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Justice and Education, according to a Buenos Aires report on Sunday.

The report also said that although press censorship had been lifted, the police have seized the late edition of the newspaper Critica. At the same time, a communique issued by the Buenos Aires police warned the people not to demonstrate or hold mass meetings.

United Press reports that the efforts of part of the armed forces to turn the Government over to the Supreme Court appeared to have reached a stalemate.

Liaison Office Set Up

A liaison office has been established in the Finance Ministry in accordance with the decision reached by the Ministry on October 12 to secure smoother disposal of all affairs arising from the termination of war. Tadao Fukuda, chief of the Finance Minister's Secretariat, and Takeshi Watanabe, chief of the Planning Section of the Finance Ministry have been respectively appointed chief and deputy chief of the liaison office.

Gen. Sawata Imprisoned

Lieutenant-General Shigeru Sawata, allegedly involved in the execution of the Doolittle fliers, was delivered to the 8th Army Provost Marshal and has been imprisoned at Omori, the 8th Army announced on Tuesday.

A LIBERAL LEADER WHO GUIDED JAPAN ON ROAD TO DEMOCRACY

Yukichi Fukuzawa Advocated Woman Suffrage And Other Enlightened Measures

By EIICHI NISHIZAWA

I

No sooner had they come in contact with the West during the closing years of the Tokugawa period and the beginning of the Meiji era, than the Japanese people were astonished at the superior establishments and facilities of Occidental civilization. In subsequent years they devoted all their endeavors and efforts to the adoption of these superior things Occidental so that their backward material civilization might make progress and development. For nearly half a century after the Meiji Restoration, specially during the first 20 years of the Meiji era, the entire nation was busily engaged in adopting Western civilization.

Yukichi Fukuzawa was one of the most outstanding figures of this period. He was instrumental as the representative of our progressive movement in guiding and leading the people and combating the established educational and ideological systems. The Confucian learning had hardened our educational and ideological systems because its teachings were stagnant and it acted as the protector of the feudal regime. Against the formalism of the Confucian learning, Fukuzawa imported utilitarian ideas of the Anglo-American pattern and taught the masses to adopt a realistic method of perceiving human affairs. Although Fukuzawa's father was a scholar in the Confucian classics, Fukuzawa went to Nagasaki where he studied Dutch learning in anticipation of startling changes likely to take place in the national situation.

After the arrival of Commodore Perry, Fukuzawa realized the importance of the English language. His knowledge of the language enabled him to go to the United States on a special mission twice. He was also sent to Europe once. Having seen actual conditions of the progress in Western civilization with his own eyes, he decided to introduce things Occidental among his own people by writing books or by translating famous foreign books, and hereby attempt to reveal the essence of Occidental civilization.

Sees Shortcomings of Japan

Fukuzawa fully and unmistakingly realized the real position Japan occupied at that time. He tried to guide the masses with absolute correctness and without a single error. In his eyes, the policies and measures adopted by the Government in the early years of the Meiji era were perilously inadequate. He gave the following account in his autobiography about the conditions of Japan then:

"About that time the former American Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, arrived with his daughter on a tour through Japan. . . . But now that his tour is over, he declared that after actually seeing things, he could not say much more in commendation of Japan. He was sorry, he added, but Japan with stubborn inflexible nature could hardly be expected to maintain her independence.

"In truth, now I (Fukuzawa) could see that the government officials knew nothing more than the dregs of Chinese philosophy with which to guide their actions. They were simply lording over the people with arrogance and pretense, and there was little that pointed to the establishment of a new culture. Now that I had the corroboration of the foreign statesman, Mr. Seward, I was truly discouraged. Yet, I was Japanese and I could not sit still. If I could do nothing toward improving the condition of politics, I could at least try something by teaching what I had learned of Western culture to the young men of my land, and by translating Western books and writing my own. Then perhaps through good fortune I might be able to lead my countrymen out of their present obscurity.

Anxiety and Despair

"Helpless as I was, I resolutely took my stand alone. I have never told anyone of the dire helpless state of my mind at that time. But I will confess it now. Watching the unfortunate condition of the country, I feared in reality that we might not be able to hold our own against foreign aggressiveness. Yet no one in all the land was there with whom I could talk over my anxiety—no one anywhere, east, west, north or south, could I find whom I could confide and depend upon. I seemed alone in my anxiety and I knew I did not have the power to save my country.

"If in the future there should come signs of foreign aggression, and we were to be subjected to insult from foreigners, I would probably be able to find some way to extricate myself. But when I thought of my children, again I was afraid. At the time I even thought of having my sons enter the Christian priesthood."

Under such condition of confusion and anxiety did Fukuzawa resolve to devote his life towards being independent in daily life and carry on the work of extending Occidental learning and practice new education. Thus he was able to succeed in consummating his first intention in adopting Occidental culture.

His autobiography ran in instalments in the Jiji Shimpo from July, 1898 to February, 1899. It was published in book form in June, 1899. Since than many editions have been published. Its English translation was made by one of his grandchildren, Eiichi Kiyooka. Kiyooka is the head of the Keio Primary School.

W. G. Saton, who has made a deep study in Japanese literature, commenting on Fukuzaka's autobiography said: "We are fortunate in possessing his autobiography (1899) which rivals in candour to Rousseau's famous "Confessions."

Fukuzawa is best known for making three achievements. They are as follows: There was a habit and tendency among the samurai of the pre-Restoration days to hold in contempt business and the idea of utility. The samurai took pride in concealing the sting of their material wants and pretended to have taken a meal when in reality they had no bowls of rice. Fukuzawa resorted to all conceivable means to break this habit and way of thinking. To destroy medieval romanticism and make the people wake up to the need of a realistic conception of world affairs was a pre-requisite for adopting Western civilization, displaying its utility and developing Japanese culture itself. Even today, the dregs of medieval feudalistic ideas persist in the lives of the people. In fact the fermentation of these ideas has created anachronistic mistakes, thereby impeding the smooth progress of the nation. It also caused an irrparable loss to the nation as seen in the ideological causes of the late war. Such is the reality we have faced, and we know how difficult it was for Fukuzawa in the early years of the Meiji Era to combat such ideas and bring about an understanding among the people, concerning the new civilization they should adopt from the West. So we can realize the greatness of his achievements and contributions. He rejected all offers for government posts and remained a simple citizen. He was content in educating and bringing up future citizens, who were to be the foundation of the nation.

He established the Keio Gijuku University in the last year of the Keio Era (1886). His efforts have bore fruit as seen in the great number of successful business leaders who are graduates of his university. They include such men as Mr. Seihin Ikeda, former Finance Minister and general manager of Mitsui Interests, Mr. Ginjiro Fujiwara, former Minister of Commerce and Industry and many years president of Oji Paper Manufacturing Company, and Mr. Aiichiro Fujiyama, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Fukuzawa also established a newspaper, Jiji Shimpo, in the 15th year of Meiji (1882). This paper became famous as a guide for the progressive elements of the country.

Simplifies Writings

The second achievement of Fukuzawa lies in the system of easy writing he introduced in the nation's press and educational circles. He made successful use if his new method in teaching Occidental affairs and institutions among the people. His easy method was much superior to the traditional cumbersome method based on Chinese classics, especially in the expression of free ideas. His method of language was intelligible even among the lowest people. Thus, he made a great contribution towards educating the general masses. Moreover, he brought about a revolutionary change in the literary expression of the Japanese language. His method boosted the freedom of expression and contributed to the elucidation of ideas.

His third achievement is found in the dissemination of the ideas of quality of mankind which smashed the traditional feudalistic ideas of the social classes. He told his people that Heaven never creates one person above or below another person. He propagated democratic ideas and principles. His motto was: "Independence and self-respect," which was a great principle that dictated him throughout his entire life and his work.

In his chapter on "Imperial Restoration" in his autobiography, Fukuzawa refers to his educational method as follows.

"In my interpretation of Education, I try to be guided by the laws of nature in men and the universe, and I try to coordinate all the physical actions of a human being by very simple laws of 'number and reason.' In spiritual or moral training, I regard the human being as the most sacred and responsible of all orders, unable therefore, in reason, to be anything base. So in self-respect, a man cannot change his sense of humanity, his justice, his loyalty or anything belonging to his manhood even when driven by circumstances to do so. In short, my creed is that a man should find his faith in independence and self-respect.

"From my own observation in both the Occidental and Oriental civilizations, I find that each has certain strong points and weak points bound up in its moral teaching and scientific theory. But when I examine which excels the other as to wealth, armament and general well being, I have to put the Orient below the Occident. Granting that a nation's destiny depends upon the education of its people, there must be some fundamental difference in the education of the Western and Eastern peoples.

(To be Concluded)

PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, October 16

WHAT THE NATION IS SEEKING

NIPPON SANGYO-KEIZAI—Establishment of a Democratic and peaceful Japan by removing militarism and feudalism is not only desired by the Allies, but also by the Japanese themselves. To this end, all existing restrictions on politics, the people's rights and so forth should be abolished, a Government representing the people's will set up by the general election and a constitutional reform carried out.

The Government is to carry out the general election in January next year. In this connection, Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara stated, "The Government will not refrain from dissolving the Diet to come into being as a result of the forthcoming general election, it does not reflect the people's will." What the Prime Minister regards as representative of the people's will is not clear. Because of this, there may be a conflict of views concerning his way of thinking, but nobody would oppose the view that the people's will to form the basis for Democratic politics should be proper and sound.

It has become almost unlikely that the people's will should be distorted by the bureaucrats' pressure or use of violence. But if the people's will itself, driven by passing passion, lacks coolness, or is distorted by circumstances, it will be useless. Therefore, to establish true Democratic politics, it is considered necessary to prepare conditions under which the sound will of the people can be formed, to say nothing of complete abolition of ordinances and systems obstructing free expression of the people's will.

Today there are many elements checking the will of the people. The spiritual shock of defeat in war has not subsided as yet. The people had been driven into the war convinced of victory. For them, the defeat came too suddenly. Many of the people are still in a state of stupefaction. Others have already got out of this state, but, unable to grasp the will of the Allied Powers or the United States concerning, for instance, the proposed Democratic politics, they do not know whether the political form in the United States should be adopted as it is or whether Japan can have its own form of government. And, when restrictions on speech, association, and so forth were removed with the result that Communism has been openly admitted, to say nothing of Liberalism, the masses have been completely bewildered.

But the greatest factor hindering the people's will is the instability of their livelihood. All people living in cities find it very difficult to live on account of the short supply of foodstuffs, to say nothing of those who have lost their families, relatives or homes in the air raids or those who have become jobless Absorbed in the effort to earn their daily livelihood these persons cannot afford to think of other things. As the proverb goes, "A sound mind in a sound body," the people cannot be expected to exact their best efforts when national life is so insecure. So long as the people find it hard to live, the proposed establishment of a new Japan will remain unaccomplished. If they are left in the state of starvation, they will become self-abandoned or incline to outrageous thought. They may even go to the length of using force. Enlightenment of the people cannot be expected under these circumstances.

To stabilize the people's livelihood is the mission of the Shidehara Cabinet, irrespective of whether it is a stop-gap Cabinet or not. To this end, the economc activities of the people should be made free. It is impossible to expect a healthy manifestation of the people's will on the basis of their impoverished livelihood, for what most of the people are seeking right now is a stabilized living rather than establishment of a Democratic government in future.

To Push Farm Research

The Toa Agriculture Research Institute, to be renamed the Japan Agriculture Research Institute, with Tadaatsu Ishiguro as president will, by increased staff and material, widen the scope of its work of studying agricultural economy and technique, carried on quietly right through the war. Dr. Seiichi Tohata of the Tokyo Imperial University and former director of the agricultural administration section of the Agriculture Ministry Hiroo Wada, who was implicated but acquitted in the "thought" incident of the Planning Board will be invited to become members of the institute.

BACKGROUND OF DEMOCRACY IN THIS COUNTRY IS STUDIED

Fall of Higashikuni Cabinet Due to Failure to Understand Laws of Social Living

By MITSUAKI KAKEHI

It was some 15 years ago that Mr. Yukio Ozaki, Japan's foremost liberal statesman, warned the Japanese people of the danger of its trend to national self-concept, which was gradually coming to the fore in those days. "When the Japanese people," the veteran M.P. asserted, "is overruled by the self-conceited notion of itself, in particularly in its cultural relation of other peoples, the marvelous progress the country has been making since the Restoration of 1868 will become a thing of the past; it will be the very first step in the decline of its life. The progress of China as a modern nation has been considerably retarded by the same trend which was notorious under the despotic monarchial rule."

This warning the liberal statesman sounded at an informal meeting of educational and religious leaders. All these present agreed to his view; few realized, however, that such a state of things would ever become a reality in this country. For a dominant characteristic of Japanese culture was believed to lie in the assimilation of foreign cultures. On this question Dr. Katsuhiko Kakehi, the highest authority on ancient Japanese culture, unequivocally stated that two major characteristics of Shintoism, the original Japanese religion, were "non-dispute" and "readiness to absorb anything good from religious experiences of neighboring peoples. It is most unfortunate that this genius of our people has been distorted by the nationalist zealots in such a manner as will furnish grounds for an exaggerated notion of the superiority, even the absoluteness, of all phases of Japanese culture, especially during the war.

Universal in Nature

It is beyond all question that the scientific and moral principles which underlie a national culture are universal in nature, and it is a sheer absurdity to evaluate them in terms of national or racial peculiarities. But such an irrational way of thinking had prevailed in this country until several weeks ago. Now that the Japanese intellectuals have been freed from this nightmare, they have returned to a life of rational thought. There still remains, however, certain confusions in general thinking in relation to such terms as "the Japanese type of democracy" and "the Japanese type of Christianity" — confusions arising from a lack of right understanding as to the nature of things national and relative and things universal and absolute.

In this age of electric communications and aerial transportation, there can exist no national culture that has no kind of international significance; while at the same time, there can be no social or political principles which do not admit of any degree of divergence in their interpretation and application. When viewed from the relativity of human experience, any interpretation of those principles by any national group must be made inevitably on the basis of social and political institutions as well as of moral codes existing among them. Accordingly, certain social and political principles as interpreted by the Japanese must necessarily be divergent in certain respects from those interpretated by other peoples according to the degree of their social intelligence as expressed in their political institutions. What is termed "the Japanese type of democracy," therefore, implies a democracy as interpreted be the Japanese with the social and political background peculiar to them.

It must be borne in mind, on the other hand, that democratic principles in government rest fundamentally on "a high valuation of the individual and "a faith in the possibility of the common man," as Prof. C. A. Ellwood has succinctly summarized, and that these fundamentals are universal elements in any type of democracy. The implication is that when any type of government falls short of these essential requirements for a better and higher social living, it cannot be a democracy, whatever name it bears. The Japanese type of democracy, therefore, with all its modifications for adapting itself to national and racial peculiarities, should contain therein the principles of respecting human personality and believing in the possbility of the man in the street, if it is to be a democracy at all.

Make Erroneous Distinction

Many thinking people in this country seem to fear that, untrained as they are in the democratic way of life, the Japanese will not be successful in their attempt at introducing a democratic form of government all at once. Apparently they are inclined to think that certain preparatory steps are necessary before adopting a full-fledged democracy. But do they take that same attitude in their action involving the observance or breach of the principles of physical science? They know full well that to act against those principles, whether they are trained or not, will be injurious to their physical well-being, even to the extent of destroying their physical life. They will therefore try hard to learn the way of conforming to the universal physical principles by practising them. They are making an erroneous distinction between the principles of physical science and those of social science.

The failure of the Higashikuni Cabinet in fulfilling its mission as an interim cabinet and as the forerunner paving the way for a government to be established on a truly democratic, party basis, though attributable to political causes, was essentially a failure in apprehending and conforming to laws of human social living. Its leader, His Imperial Highness Prince Higashikuni, has, on many occasions, shown a high degree of socioal intelligence and a burning zeal for social reconstruction; but his associates, these from bureaucratic circles in particular, revealed a lamentable lack of intelligence and idealism, persistently clinging to considerations of national peculiarities. All fair-minded Japanese appreciate the good intention and hard efforts of the Higashikuni Cabinet to maintain internal peace and order while faithfully carrying out the surrender terms. Its failure has brought home to them the truth that good intenion and hard work will frequenly defeat their own end when applied to complex human affairs, unless done in conformity with fundamental social and moral principles.

Japanese statesmen, on the whole, have been criticized for lack of political idealism; their utter lack of social intelligence, however, has been a revelation to most of us. The new Prime Minister Garon Shidehara is a man who was ousted from political life on account of his rational diplomacy. Undoubtedly his leadership will be exercised for speedily making a democracy of this country. Japanese liberals have hailed the Shidehara Cabinet with lively satisfaction, trusting that all the elements of bureaucracy which have ignored even the primary requisite to democracy will be totally eliminated. Thus Japan will return to her real old self, absorbing anything true, good and beautiful from cultures of all peoples, and in return contributing substantially to the development of a new, higher world culture.

BASSHO'S WORK

By T. S.

II

It is by intuition alone that this timelessness of the unconscious is truly realized. And this intuitive grasp of reality never takes place when a world of void is assumed to exist outside our everyday world of the senses; for these two worlds, sensual and supersensual, are not separate but one. Therefore, the poet sees into his unconscious not in the stillness of the ancient pond, but in and by the sound stirred up by the jumping frog. Without the sound there is no seeing on the part of Basho into the unconscious, in which there lies the source of creative activities and upon which all true artists draw for their inspirations. It is difficult to describe this moment of consciousness at which polarization ceases, or rather starts, for these contradictory terms are applicable there without causing logical inconvenience. It is the poet or the religious genius who actually has this kind of experience, and according to the way this experience is handled, it becomes in one case Basho's haiku and in the other Zen utterances.

The human mind can be considered as being made up as it were in several layers of consciousness—from a dualistically constructed consciousness down to the unconscious. The first layer is where we generally move; everything here is set up dualistically; polarization is the principle of this stratum. The next layer below is the semi-conscious plane; thoughts deposited here can be brought up to the surface of a full consciousness any time they are wanted; it is the stratum of memory. The third layer is the unconscious as it is ordinarily defined by the psychologist; lost memories are stored up here; they are awakened when there is a general mental upheaval; the thoughts that were buried—nobody knows how long ago—are brought to the surface when a catastrophe takes place designedly or accidentally. This unconscious layer of the mind is not the last layers; there is still another which is really the bed-rock of our personality, and may be called "collective unconsciousness," corresponding somewhat to the Buddhist idea of Alayavijnana, that is, "the all-conserving consciousness." The existence of this Alayavijnana, or unconscious, cannot be experimentally demonstrated, but the assumption of it is necessary in order to explain the general fact of consciousness.

(End)